

The Standard

No. 6,239

BUENOS AIRES—TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1883.

XXII. YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

Articulos Incomparables

1. Ti Omeu	En Patria	1
2. Crema Negra	Morosa y Neta	2
3. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	3
4. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	4
5. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	5
6. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	6
7. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	7
8. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	8
9. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	9
10. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	10
11. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	11
12. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	12
13. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	13
14. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	14
15. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	15
16. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	16
17. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	17
18. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	18
19. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	19
20. Crema Blanca	Morosa y Neta	20

VIDEN Y EXIEN LOS VERDADEROS PRODUCTOS

Se venden en todos los principales Almacenes.

The Standard

Will follow and will not be followed.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1883.

Associated Press Telegram

HAVAS AGENCY

Paris, 31st.

Louise Michel, the revolutionary orator, has been arrested for further subversive speeches.

London, 31st.

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dress of the Correntino Committee. Every editor, no matter what his political party, should endorse the conduct of a President who declines to make his own brother a Provincial Governor, and the political writers who try to divert public opinion in the Plata reveal their own mediocrity by abusing a step which the President receives the praise, thanks and esteem of the whole country.

The following is the letter: It should be printed in letters of gold:—

B. Aires, March 24th.

To Messrs José J. Garrido, E. Sosa, R. Latorre, E. Chaires, and E. G. Vega.

Respected Friends and Gentlemen:

I received your kind note yesterday.

If I remember aright, I think that when I last had the pleasure of seeing you, it was agreed that I should let you know the day and hour for another interview, to give you my definite answer, after I had examined the documents you left with me.

What time has presented my doing so, and I hope you will excuse me on that plea.

Now that an opportunity offers of writing to you, I will include an answer to the proposal made to me by you and your political co-religionists in Corrientes.

The more I ponder on it the more confirmed I am in my first idea, expressed to you, that I cannot consent to the candidature of my brother, and must content myself to take every necessary step to prevent any impression that a comedy is being acted; and to this end, I am disposed even to be unjust with him, lest I should be suspected of being partial to or interested for one so closely related to me.

To convince the Corrientinos that I have taken no part in such political manoeuvres, and do not wish to see my brother involved in a local contest, I shall act in his case in a way I would not do with others in similar circumstances.

You have made me the leader of your party, and this is not a mere empty title and gives a right to a certain preponderance of opinion and advice. I tell you finally and categorically that there is no more to do with the candidature of Colonel Roca, which, apart from all the inconveniences it involves through his not being a Correntino and having neither a legal domicile, property, or family in that province, and only being there temporarily in discharge of his ordinary military duties, as he might have been in July or August, would in addition, place in a false and embarrassing position the man you consider the moral leader of your party, and give cause for doubt as to the rectitude of his intentions; because, the election of a field officer of the army, brother of the President, to govern a province in which he is a stranger, would admit of no reasonable explanation to the public opinion of the Republic, to which I must always defer, as it lies the true strength of all provincial government.

Therefore, what you propose to me is unsuitable for Corrientes and prejudicial to my credit as a ruler, who should be above all suspicion, so that no personal or petty meddling with local agitation in the provinces can be attributed to him, that he may retain the authority and prestige which inspire steady confidence in his acts.

I make it a rule of conduct not to be over-confident in the correctness of my own judgment, or in that of others either, as I see every moment that even the wisest make mistakes, and that those who are by no means wise often hit the mark, and vice versa, modifying day by day their opinions on men and things; day, on this occasion, I am most firmly convinced that your humble servant is doing what is right, honourable and expedient.

I will, therefore, in conclusion, ask you to leave Colonel Roca, Governor of Misiones, in peace at his post, where he can render to his country services greater and more suitable to the scope of his abilities.

Your faithful friend and servant

Julio A. Roca.

SAN BLAS.

BRITISH STEAMER SAVED.

Yesterday we received the telegram which we give at foot from Mr. Buckland, who resides on the estancia that surrounds the Bay of San Blas. It is not often that we get news from that quarter for publication, since, notwithstanding the harbour of San Blas is admitted by all who know our coast to be the safest harbour for Rio de la Plata, it is not a place where, as there is no town there, and nothing but what is termed a "Sub-Delegation," with a "Reguardo" and a few sailors to give signs of maritime existence, there is really nothing to publish about that place save that the Argentine gunboat Constitution is anchored in the bay and her Commander, Major Rivadavia, is occupied buying the channel, so that in times of high sea or storm, San Blas will always be a safe and easy port of refuge for the steamers and vessels that cannot cross the bar of the Rio Negro.

As a harbour of refuge, San Blas will prove invaluable to those ships and steamers engaged in the Pacific trade that must necessarily go through the Straits as sound Cape Horn. Along the whole South-East Coast of this Republic there is no other spot where a strong South-East storm a vessel can so safely put in for protection. Bahia Blanca is an open Gulf where the wind is from that quarter, but San Blas Harbour is land-locked by the great Deceit Island, or Isla de Gama, that stretches from the north-west, and, between the "natural" breakwater, and, "natural" breakwater, completely shuts out the ocean, forming

as it were a bay of Rio in miniature. Outside the channel and Harbour of San Blas, when the sea breaks molly on the rocky shore, the water in the bay is as placid as a "laguna," and as our trade and industries develop Southwards, this natural Harbour will begin to be better known, and become a place of safety and resort for vessels in bad weather on our coast.

The British steamer referred to in the telegram must have been driven in the late storm on the coast, and in making for the San Blas channel she has probably gone as far as Isla de Gama, to the South of the North-East sand off Deceit Island or Isla de Gama. Luckily, the boats of the gunboat Constitution put off in time, and appear to have got her off, but we must await the mail for further details. The following is the telegram:—

To E. T. McCall.

Standard.

Patagonia, April 1st.

Boats of the Constitution have arrived on the banks of San Blas. It is feared she has suffered damage; details by mail.

Ernest Buckland.

Estancia San Blas.

THE CATTLE TAX.

"La Nación."

It is said that men are destined to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and that the earth is a fount and productive mother, which will always justly compensate his toil in its laborious and difficult work of life.

It is well known fact that the earth produces under the action of human labour, and that the country bears the impulse of progress, that modifies and transforms its economical and social conditions.

This evolution takes place, notwithstanding the opposition of the Legislature and the bad administration of the public interests, so that, that if it should with greater development, it must remove the difficulties that stand in the way.

A tax, when it is too heavy, is one of those, because it crushes with its weight the individual and collective activity, prevents the formation and advancement of industrial undertakings, by absorbing all or the greater part of the profits.

A tax, as we have often before stated, is a great measure, when before it is rational and equitable.

Its legitimacy is undeniable, and the question at issue simply reduces it to the form and amount of the imposition.

The present taxes are high without being excessive; but to increase their number, looking for untaxable materials is now something more, is odious.

We make these remarks in reference to some statements which, for example, might follow in the footsteps of Chicago, where the preparation of fresh meats has built up magnificent factories, where they kill, separate and pack 4000 "cows" per day; an industry, says an observer, that could hardly give credence to, yet nevertheless is a fact.

After supplying the consumption of the nation, they have exported to foreign countries meats to the value of nearly \$50,000,000, without including the preserving of the milk whose annual value is 16,000,000 dollars.

How must we work to have the same relative results among us? By improving our breed, enriching our soil and saving this industry from being weighed down with excessive taxation.

We should always bear in mind that this industry, as no other one, is exposed to the contingencies of the weather, and it would very seriously contribute to its ruin if they increase the direct or indirect taxes that presently weigh it down. Our cattle industry frequently suffers from long droughts, inundations, epidemics, lessening considerably the capital employed in it, so that to weigh it down with any more taxation, will be to reduce it to the most precarious and ruinous conditions.

Besides, the projected tax does not respond to any national motive, nor necessity or urgent want, and our Provincial Government, if it takes well to heart the true interests of the Comarca, will not establish it, as an antiquated, as instead of advancing the progress of the cattle trade, and increasing its riches and welfare, it will lead to its decadence and ruin.

LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THIS OTHER SIDE.

February 25, 1883.

It is difficult even to reflect, at second-hand, current opinions on what must be called the present trial, by newspaper and Parliamentary debate, of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Land League.

It may be said that what is wanted are the facts, not opinions. To that easy and irrelevant criticism I have the reply before me, in a whole column of the latest intelligence from Dublin. I can safely affirm there is not a "fact" in that column which I have not seen during the week, and many of the incidents there recorded in today's papers were in print at the beginning of the week, and met by this time by the hearing St. Vincent on their way to Buenos Aires. After the letter containing these was posted, I remember regretting having omitted an apparently authentic statement in the *St. James's Gazette*, as to the identity of "No. 1," who, it was then asserted, was a certain General Milne—and since disappearing in a crowd of other conjectures, such as the names MacDonald, or Macdonald, General Mc Donald, or O'Donnell, or

many others for the obstruction of which, in regard to the identification, there is no present foundation.

The important fact exposed, on the strength of police returns, is, that this inquiry now being conducted at Dublin Castle, by Mr. Curran, Q.C., will end in the production of evidence still more startling than that given by Carey, and will prove that the outrages and murders in the country districts of Ireland, as well as the Phoenix Park murders and other assassinations in Dublin, were planned in that city and were part of a general organisation, including, in its various ramifications, Land Leaguers, Fenians, Nationalists, Home Rulers and Invincibles, each and all responsible for the murders in the same degree, at least, that a regiment is collectively responsible for defeat or disgrace, arising from the cowardice or crime of any one of the few of the majority. The evidence to come in the court of law, and a regular judicial trial, are to eventually formulate the precise measure of culpability in regard to individuals, either as inciters, accessories, or principals.

That I believe, is the case for the prosecution in the present trial by newspaper and debate. In regard to the phase of the question previously to the recent confessions and revelations, the report to the House of Commons by Mr. Parnell, and his insinuations were thrust home by the exclamations of all parties, saying that forlorn one-headed by their pale-faced but dignified chief, Mr. Parnell. He maintained for a long time, as you will have seen, a stolid indifference to taunts and cries, and when at last he rose, his face glowing with indignation, he took to his feet, and in a few words, Government and Landlordism. He is now less a polished gentleman. He is now less the next man. Justin McCarthy, a successful author and an able Irishman. Who has not seen McCarthy having his chops and telling a good tale like "one of us," the London press men would say who consider themselves to be "avant tout" not only gentlemen but the great living representatives of literature. This murderer McCarthy, even to the end of the beard, might have been taken for the late Anthony Trollope, or Joe Hutton, and as any harmless-looking as James Parnell or any other of the small English literary tribe who write pretty tales as moralists they are about Macaulay and Harcourt. As for O'Donnell, another murderer, he has been a pet in London society.

As we descend in the scale, the physiognomies and mental characteristics of the Irish assassins do not improve; but, as the Irish members say, the poorer class of Irishmen are so simple they do not know how to conspire; and as Englishmen are likely to be covered by the ignorant superstitions of a tribe or fraternity obedient law Irishman will take his station to "remove" a Parnell or a Burke without knowing or asking why or wherefore; and with something of the grim levity and devilment of a sort that prevails on both sides of the Irish channel. He differs from the assassin in countenance, but he is not much less a murderer, as much as Mr. Parnell himself. The cold-blooded murderers in Ireland are a disgrace to the race, much more the nation; but under present excitement silly people talk as if murders in Ireland were peculiar to the generation which has known the Land League and Charles Parnell. There is something mean in the eagerness of the land-lounging English to certain political questions in England to the leaders of the Land League all the responsibility of the crimes, partly the result of a political organisation which recent English legislation proves to have been justifiable. If the Irish leaders have been unable to control it, they have failed only where the whole power of the English Government has failed every other century. That the "Irishmen" in the state of assassins in Dublin were not originally connected with the Land League or indeed any higher organisation is proved by the late evidence of the informers; but what is obvious is that all the factions, so motives in mutual jealousy of one another and always in a common hatred of English landlordism and Government have occasionally and gradually become so seemingly co-operative in acts of violence, that it may be difficult to divide the responsibility of certain crimes. Again it is fair to remember, that whatever more may transpire, the first attempt to prove the evidence of the informer Carey—in the case of Mrs. Byrne—failed conspicuously.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MARCH 15th.

Mid- Lent is the half-way house on the road of the forty days penitence. The *Blanchisserie* or Laundry maids appropriate that day out of the 365 to enjoy the pleasures of Folly and the bells. Each laundry selects a queen, where the strength of an exchequer plays a decided part as good looks. The weather was unpropitious for the queen of such costumes. As a rule, masquerades are now limited to children; but people have no fun in them, or are compelled to live economically so cannot afford a false nose, a harlequin's pantomime, or a nigger's broad-brim. Respecting economy, the superior restaurants complain they do but little business; their clients in order to save, have emigrated to the Duval tavern, while the usual customers of the latter take their repasts based on short commons at home, where no eye can witness the frugality. Not that a Parisian hesitates a moment to confess he is in the position of the Israelites ex-

Arnold Forster, which has been losing ground in London newspapers for months past. Mr. Forster's uncles disavowed all allusions to "revelations" was simply the colouring necessary to simplify the opportunity net of *Revelations*. His speech told nothing new, and was only another display, on his part, of wounded vanity and offensive feeling, and was a waste of public time and a hindrance to the peaceful country officers were proprietors of their holdings, and the first changes patronized were by the wives, who displayed a weakness for dress. After the day's work the wife's aim was to pass the evening in her gaily toilette. So extensive became this fashion, that a royal edict prohibited the peasant women silks, laces, furs, and jewelry. Maidens would hardly along the street before entering a street they would take a pair of Cinderella slippers from their basket and conceal the *habits*. The stock of house linen of a peasant was generally superior to that of his landlord's wife; he had not wheaten bread, but he had rice and oatmeal, plenty of milk and eggs, and no stint of butter, milk and eggs, the roads being too low to enable produce to be disposed of, while the nobility wanted their health and squandered their fortune at Versailles and the Capital, the gentry lived on their small domains. The peasants too in order not to split up their holdings into morsels, arranged to keep the little estate in the family. Creditors are said to have no bowls of compassion.

